

METHOD OF PREPARING A HEAT-TREATED PRODUCT

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a method of preparing a heat-treated product with a low water content from raw material comprising carbohydrate, protein and water. It also relates
5 to an asparaginase for use in the method

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

E. Tabeke et al. (*J. Agric. Food Chem.*, 2002, 50, 4998-5006) reported that acrylamide is formed during heating of starch-rich foods to high temperatures. The acrylamide formation has been ascribed to the Maillard reaction (D.S. Mottram et al., R.H. Stadler et al., *Nature*,
10 419, 3 October 2002, 448-449).

WO 00/56762 discloses expressed sequence tags (EST) from *A. oryzae*.

Kim, K.-W.; Kamerud, J.Q.; Livingston, D.M.; Roon, R.J., (1988) Asparaginase II of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. Characterization of the ASP3 gene. *J. Biol. Chem.* 263:11948, discloses the peptide sequence of an extra-cellular asparaginase

15 SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

According to the invention, the formation of acrylamide during heat treatment of raw material comprising carbohydrate, protein and water is reduced by treating the raw material with an enzyme before the heat treatment. Accordingly, the invention provides a method of preparing a heat-treated product, comprising the sequential steps of:

- 20 a) providing a raw material which comprises carbohydrate, protein and water
 b) treating the raw material with an enzyme, and
 c) heat treating to reach a final water content below 35 % by weight.

The enzyme is capable of reacting on asparagine or glutamine (optionally substituted) as a substrate or is a laccase or a peroxidase.

25 The invention also provides an asparaginase for use in the process and a polynucleotide encoding the asparaginase.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Raw material and enzyme treatment

The raw material comprises carbohydrate, protein and water, typically in amounts of
30 10-90 % or 20-50 % carbohydrate of the total weight. The carbohydrate may consist mainly of starch, and it may include reducing sugars such as glucose, e.g. added as glucose syrup,

honey or dry dextrose. The protein may include free amino acids such as asparagine and glutamine (optionally substituted).

The raw material may include tubers, potatoes, grains, oats, barley, corn (maize), wheat, nuts, fruits, dried fruit, bananas, sesame, rye and/or rice.

5 The raw material may be in the form of a dough comprising finely divided ingredients (e.g. flour) with water. The enzyme treatment may be done by mixing (kneading) the enzyme into the dough and optionally holding to let the enzyme act. The enzyme may be added in the form of an aqueous solution, a powder, a granulate or agglomerated powder. The dough may be formed into desired shapes, e.g. by sheeting, cutting and/or extrusion.

10 The raw material may also be in the form of intact vegetable pieces, e.g. slices or other pieces of potato, fruit or bananas, whole nuts, whole grains etc. The enzyme treatment may comprise immersing the vegetable pieces in an aqueous enzyme solution and optionally applying vacuum infusion. The intact pieces may optionally be blanched by immersion in hot water, e.g. at 70-100°C, either before or after the enzyme treatment.

15 The raw material may be grain intended for malting, e.g. malting barley or wheat. The enzyme treatment of the grain may be done before, during or after the malting (germination).

The raw material before heat treatment typically has a water content of 10-90 % by weight and is typically weakly acidic, e.g. having a pH of 5-7.

Heat treatment

20 The process of the invention involves a heat treatment at high temperature to reach a final water content (moisture content) in the product below 35 % by weight, typically 1-20 %, 1-10 % or 2-5 %. During the heat treatment, the temperature at the surface of the product may reach 110-220°C, e.g. 110-170°C or 120-160°C.

25 The heat treatment may involve, frying, particularly deep frying in tri- and/or di-glycerides (animal or vegetable oil or fat, optionally hydrogenated), e.g. at temperatures of 150-180°C. The heat treatment may also involve baking in hot air, e.g. at 160-310°C or 200-250°C for 2-10 minutes, or hot-plate heating. Further, the heat treatment may involve kilning of green malt.

Heat-treated product

30 The process of the invention may be used to produce a heat-treated product with low water content from raw material containing carbohydrate and protein, typically starchy food products fried or baked at high temperatures. The heat-treated product may be consumed directly as an edible product or may be used as an ingredient for further processing to prepare an edible or potable product.

Examples of products to be consumed directly are potato products, potato chips (crisps), French fries, hash browns, roast potatoes, breakfast cereals, crisp bread, muesli, biscuits, crackers, snack products, tortilla chips, roasted nuts, rice crackers (Japanese "senbei"), wafers, waffles, hot cakes, and pancakes.

- 5 Malt (e.g. caramelized malt or so-called chocolate malt) is generally further processed by mashing and brewing to make beer.

Enzyme capable of reacting with asparagine or glutamine (optionally substituted) as a substrate

The enzyme may be capable of reacting with asparagine or glutamine which is optionally glycosylated or substituted with a peptide at the alpha-amino and/or the carboxyl position. The enzyme may be an asparaginase, a glutaminase, an L-amino acid oxidase, a glycosylasparaginase, a glycoamidase or a peptidoglutaminase.

The glutaminase (EC 3.5.1.2) may be derived from *Escherichia coli*. The L-amino acid oxidase (EC 1.4.3.2) capable of reacting with asparagine or glutamine (optionally glycosylated) as a substrate may be derived from *Trichoderma harzianum* (WO 94/25574). The glycosylasparaginase (EC 3.5.1.26, aspartylglucosaminidase, N4-(N-acetyl-beta-glucosaminy)-L-asparagine amidase) may be derived from *Flavobacterium meningosepticum*. The glycoamidase (peptide N-glycosidase, EC 3.5.1.52) may be derived from *Flavobacterium meningosepticum*. The peptidoglutaminase may be peptidoglutaminase I or II (EC 3.5.1.43, EC 3.5.1.44).

20 The enzyme is used in an amount which is effective to reduce the amount of acrylamide in the final product. The amount may be in the range 0.1-100 mg enzyme protein per kg dry matter, particularly 1-10 mg/kg. Asparaginase may be added in an amount of 10-100 units per kg dry matter where one unit will liberate 1 micromole of ammonia from L-asparagine per min at pH 8.6 at 37 °C

25 Asparaginase

The asparaginase (EC 3.5.1.1) may be derived from *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, *Candida utilis*, *Escherichia coli*, *Aspergillus oryzae*, *Aspergillus nidulans*, *Aspergillus fumigatus*, *Fusarium graminearum*, or *Penicillium citrinum*. It may have the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 2 (optionally truncated to residues 27-378, 30-378, 75-378 or 80-378), 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 or 13 or a sequence which is at least 90 % (particularly at least 95 %) identical to one of these. It may be produced by use of the genetic information in SEQ ID NO: 1, 3, 5, 7, 9 or 11, e.g., as described in an example.

Whitehead Institute, MIT Center for Genome Research, Fungal Genome Initiative has published *A. nidulans* release 1 and *F. graminearum* release 1 on the Internet at <http://www-genome.wi.mit.edu/ftp/distribution/annotation/> under the *Aspergillus* Sequencing Project and

the *Fusarium graminearum* Sequencing Project. Preliminary sequence data for *Aspergillus fumigatus* was published on The Institute for Genomic Research website at <http://www-genome.wi.mit.edu/ftp/distribution/annotation/>.

The inventors inserted the gene encoding the asparaginase from *A. oryzae* into *E. coli* and deposited the clone under the terms of the Budapest Treaty with the DSMZ - Deutsche Sammlung von Microorganismen und Zellkulturen GmbH, Mascheroder Weg 1b, D-38124 Braunschweig. The deposit number was DSM 15960, deposited on 6 October 2003.

Alignment and identity

The enzyme and the nucleotide sequence of the invention may have homologies to the disclosed sequences of at least 90 % or at least 95 %, e.g. at least 98 %.

For purposes of the present invention, alignments of sequences and calculation of identity scores were done using a Needleman-Wunsch alignment (i.e. global alignment), useful for both protein and DNA alignments. The default scoring matrices BLOSUM50 and the identity matrix are used for protein and DNA alignments respectively. The penalty for the first residue in a gap is -12 for proteins and -16 for DNA, while the penalty for additional residues in a gap is -2 for proteins and -4 for DNA. Alignment is from the FASTA package version v20u6 (W. R. Pearson and D. J. Lipman (1988), "Improved Tools for Biological Sequence Analysis", PNAS 85:2444-2448, and W. R. Pearson (1990) "Rapid and Sensitive Sequence Comparison with FASTP and FASTA", Methods in Enzymology, 183:63-98).

Laccase or peroxidase

The laccase (EC 1.10.3.2) may be of plant or microbial origin, e.g. from bacteria or fungi (including filamentous fungi and yeasts). Examples include laccase from *Aspergillus*, *Neurospora*, e.g., *N. crassa*, *Podospora*, *Botrytis*, *Collybia*, *Fomes*, *Lentinus*, *Pleurotus*, *Trametes*, e.g., *T. villosa* and *T. versicolor*, *Rhizoctonia*, e.g., *R. solani*, *Coprinus*, e.g., *C. cinereus*, *C. comatus*, *C. friesii*, and *C. plicatilis*, *Psathyrella*, e.g., *P. condelleana*, *Panaeolus*, e.g., *P. papilionaceus*, *Myceliophthora*, e.g., *M. thermophila*, *Schytalidium*, e.g., *S. thermophilum*, *Polyporus*, e.g., *P. pinsitus*, *Phlebia*, e.g., *P. radita*, or *Coriolus*, e.g., *C. hirsutus*.

The peroxidase (EC 1.11.1.7) may be from plants (e.g. horseradish or soybean peroxidase) or microorganisms such as fungi or bacteria, e.g. *Coprinus*, in particular *Coprinus cinereus* f. *microsporus* (IFO 8371), or *Coprinus macrorhizus*, *Pseudomonas*, e.g. *P. fluorescens* (NRRL B-11), *Streptoverticillium*, e.g. *S. verticillium* ssp. *verticillium* (IFO 13864), *Streptomyces*, e.g. *S. thermoviolaceus* (CBS 278.66), *Streptomyces*, e.g. *S. viridosporus* (ATCC 39115), *S. badius* (ATCC 39117), *S. phaeochromogenes* (NRRL B-3559), *Pseudomonas*, e.g. *P. pyrocinia* (ATCC 15958), *Fusarium*, e.g. *F. oxysporum* (DSM 2672) and *Bacillus*, e.g. *B. stearothermophilus* (ATCC 12978).

Oxidoreductase capable of reacting with a reducing sugar as a substrate

The method of the invention may comprise treating the raw material with an oxidoreductase capable of reacting with a reducing sugar as a substrate. The oxidoreductase may be an oxidase or dehydrogenase capable of reacting with a reducing sugar as a substrate such as
5 glucose and maltose.

The oxidase may be a glucose oxidase, a pyranose oxidase, a hexose oxidase, a galactose oxidase (EC 1.1.3.9) or a carbohydrate oxidase which has a higher activity on maltose than on glucose. The glucose oxidase (EC 1.1.3.4) may be derived from *Aspergillus niger* e.g. having the amino acid sequence described in US 5094951. The hexose oxidase (EC 1.1.3.5)
10 may be derived from algal species such as *Iridophycus flaccidum*, *Chondrus crispus* and *Euthora cristata*. The pyranose oxidase may be derived from *Basidiomycete* fungi, *Peniophora gigantea*, *Aphyllaphorales*, *Phanerochaete chrysosporium*, *Polyporus pinsitus*, *Bierkandera adusta* or *Phlebiopsis gigantea*. The carbohydrate oxidase which has a higher activity on maltose than on glucose may be derived from *Microdochium* or *Acremonium*, e.g. from *M. nivale*
15 (US 6165761), *A. strictum*, *A. fusidioides* or *A. potronii*.

The dehydrogenase may be glucose dehydrogenase (EC 1.1.1.47, EC 1.1.99.10), galactose dehydrogenase (EC 1.1.1.48), D-aldohexose dehydrogenase (EC 1.1.1.118, EC 1.1.1.119), cellobiose dehydrogenase (EC 1.1.5.1, e.g. from *Humicola insolens*), fructose dehydrogenase (EC 1.1.99.11, EC 1.1.1.124, EC 1.1.99.11), aldehyde dehydrogenase (EC
20 1.2.1.3, EC 1.2.1.4, EC 1.2.1.5). Another example is glucose-fructose oxidoreductase (EC 1.1.99.28).

The oxidoreductase is used in an amount which is effective to reduce the amount of acrylamide in the final product. For glucose oxidase, the amount may be in the range 50-20,000 (e.g. 100-10,000 or 1,000-5,000) GODU/kg dry matter in the raw material. One GODU
25 is the amount of enzyme which forms 1 μ mol of hydrogen peroxide per minute at 30°C, pH 5.6 (acetate buffer) with glucose 16.2 g/l (90 mM) as substrate using 20 min. incubation time. For other enzymes, the dosage may be found similarly by analyzing with the appropriate substrate.

EXAMPLES

Media

30 DAP2C-1

11g $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$

1g KH_2PO_4

2g Citric acid, monohydrate

30g maltodextrin

6g $K_3PO_4 \cdot 3H_2O$

0.5g yeast extract

0.5ml trace metals solution

1ml Pluronic PE 6100 (BASF, Ludwigshafen, Germany)

- 5 Components are blended in one liter distilled water and portioned out to flasks, adding 250 mg $CaCO_3$ to each 150ml portion.

The medium is sterilized in an autoclave. After cooling the following is added to 1 liter of medium:

23 ml 50% w/v $(NH_4)_2HPO_4$, filter sterilized

- 10 33 ml 20% lactic acid, filter sterilized

Trace metals solution

6.8g $ZnCl_2$

2.5g $CuSO_4 \cdot 5H_2O$

0.24g $NiCl_2 \cdot 6H_2O$

- 15 13.9g $FeSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$

8.45g $MnSO_4 \cdot H_2O$

3g Citric acid, monohydrate

Components are blended in one liter distilled water.

Asparaginase activity assay

20 *Stock solutions*

50 mM Tris buffer, pH 8.6

189mM L-Asparagine solution

1.5 M Trichloroacetic Acid (TCA)

Nessler's reagent, Aldrich Stock No. 34,514-8 (Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, Mo. USA)

- 25 Asparaginase, Sigma Stock No. A4887 (Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, Mo. USA)

Assay

Enzyme reaction:

500 micro-l buffer

100 micro-l L-asparagine solution

- 30 350 micro-l water

are mixed and equilibrated to 37 °C.

100 micro-l of enzyme solution is added and the reactions are incubated at 37 °C for 30 minutes.

The reactions are stopped by placing on ice and adding 50 micro-l of 1.5M TCA.

The samples are mixed and centrifuged for 2 minutes at 20,000 g

Measurement of free ammonium:

50 micro-l of the enzyme reaction is mixed with 100 micro-l of water and 50 micro-l of Nessler's reagent. The reaction is mixed and absorbance at 436nm is measured after 1 minute.

Standard:

The asparaginase stock (Sigma A4887) is diluted 0.2, 0.5, 1, 1.5, 2, and 2.5 U/ml.

Example 1: Expression of an asparaginase from *Aspergillus oryzae* in *Aspergillus oryzae*

10 Libraries of cDNA of mRNA from *Aspergillus oryzae* were generated, sequenced and stored in a computer database as described in WO 00/56762.

The peptide sequence of asparaginase II from *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* (Kim,K.-W.; Kamerud,J.Q.; Livingston,D.M.; Roon,R.J., (1988) Asparaginase II of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. Characterization of the ASP3 gene. J. Biol. Chem. 263:11948), was compared to translations of the *Aspergillus oryzae* partial cDNA sequences using the TFASTXY program, version 3.2t07 (Pearson et al, Genomics (1997) 46:24-36). One translated *A. oryzae* sequence was identified as having 52% identity to yeast asparaginase II through a 165 amino acid overlap. The complete sequence of the cDNA insert of the corresponding clone (deposited as DSM 15960) was determined and is presented as SEQ ID NO: 1, and the peptide translated from this sequence, AoASP, is presented as SEQ ID NO: 2. This sequence was used to design primers for PCR amplification of the AoASP encoding-gene from DSM 15960, with appropriate restriction sites added to the primer ends to facilitate sub-cloning of the PCR product (primers AoASP7 and AoASP8, SEQ ID NOS: 14 and 15). PCR amplification was performed using Extensor Hi-Fidelity PCR Master Mix (ABgene, Surrey, U.K.) following the manufacturer's instructions and using an annealing temperature of 55°C for the first 5 cycles and 65°C for an additional 30 cycles and an extension time of 1.5 minutes.

The PCR fragment was restricted with *Bam*HI and *Hind*III and cloned into the *Aspergillus* expression vector pMStr57 using standard techniques. The expression vector pMStr57 contains the same elements as pCaHj483 (WO 98/00529), with minor modifications made to the *Aspergillus* NA2 promoter as described for the vector pMT2188 in WO 01/12794, and has sequences for selection and propagation in *E. coli*, and selection and expression in *Aspergillus*. Specifically, selection in *Aspergillus* is facilitated by the *amdS* gene of *Aspergillus nidulans*, which allows the use of acetamide as a sole nitrogen source. Expression in *Aspergillus* is mediated by a modified neutral amylase II (NA2) promoter from *Aspergillus niger* which is fused to the 5' leader sequence of the triose phosphate isomerase (*tpi*) encoding-gene from

Aspergillus nidulans, and the terminator from the amyloglucosidase-encoding gene from *Aspergillus niger*. The asparaginase-encoding gene of the resulting *Aspergillus* expression construct, pMStr90, was sequenced and the sequence agreed completely with that determined previously for the insert of DSM 15960

- 5 The *Aspergillus oryzae* strain BECh2 (WO 00/39322) was transformed with pMStr90 using standard techniques (Christensen, T. et al., (1988), Biotechnology 6, 1419-1422). Transformants were cultured in DAP2C-1 medium shaken at 200 RPM at 30°C and expression of AoASP was monitored by SDS-PAGE and by measuring enzyme activity.

Example 2: Purification of Asparaginase

- 10 Culture broth from the preceding example was centrifuged (20000 x g, 20 min) and the supernatants were carefully decanted from the precipitates. The combined supernatants were filtered through a Seitz EKS plate in order to remove the rest of the *Aspergillus* host cells. The EKS filtrate was transferred to 10 mM Tris/HCl, pH 8 on a G25 sephadex column and applied to a Q sepharose HP column equilibrated in the same buffer. After washing the Q sepharose HP column extensively with the equilibration buffer, the asparaginase was eluted with a linear NaCl gradient (0 → 0.5M) in the same buffer. Fractions from the column were analysed for asparaginase activity (using the pH 6.0 Universal buffer) and fractions with activity were pooled. Ammonium sulfate was added to the pool to 2.0M final concentration and the pool was applied to a Phenyl Toyopearl S column equilibrated in 20 mM succinic acid, 2.0M (NH₄)₂SO₄, pH 6.0. After washing the Phenyl column extensively with the equilibration buffer, the enzyme was eluted with a linear (NH₄)₂SO₄ gradient (2.0 → 0M) in the same buffer. Fractions from the column were again analysed for asparaginase activity and active fractions were further analysed by SDS-PAGE. Fractions, which was judged only to contain the asparaginase, were pooled as the purified preparation and was used for further characterization. The purified asparaginase was heterogeneously glycosylated judged from the coomassie stained SDS-PAGE gel and in addition N-terminal sequencing of the preparation revealed that the preparation contained different asparaginase forms, as four different N-termini were found starting at amino acids A₂₇, S₃₀, G₇₅ and A₈₀ respectively of SEQ ID NO: 2. However, the N-terminal sequencing also indicated that the purified preparation was relatively pure as no other N-terminal sequences were found by the analysis.
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Example 3: Properties of asparaginase

The purified asparaginase from the preceding example was used for characterization.

Asparaginase assay

- A coupled enzyme assay was used. Asparaginase was incubated with asparagine and the liberated ammonia was determined with an Ammonia kit from Boehringer Mannheim
- 35

(cat. no. 1 112 732) based on glutamate dehydrogenase and NADH oxidation to NAD⁺ (can be measured as a decrease in A₃₇₅). Hence the decrease in absorbance at 375 nm was taken as a measure of asparaginase activity.

Asparagine substrate :	10mg/ml L-asparagine (Sigma A-7094) was dissolved in Universal buffers and pH was adjusted to the indicated pH-values with HCl or NaOH.
Temperature :	controlled
Universal buffers :	100 mM succinic acid, 100 mM HEPES, 100 mM CHES, 100 mM CABS, 1 mM CaCl ₂ , 150 mM KCl, 0.01% Triton X-100 adjusted to pH-values 2.0, 3.0, 4.0, 5.0, 6.0, 7.0, 8.0, 9.0, 10.0, 11.0 and 12.0 with HCl or NaOH.
Stop reagent :	500 mM TCA (Trichloroacetic acid).
Assay buffer :	1.0M KH ₂ PO ₄ /NaOH, pH 7.5.
Ammonia reagent A :	1 NADH tablet + 1.0 ml Bottle 1 (contain 2-oxoglutarate (second substrate) and buffer) + 2.0 ml Assay buffer.
Ammonia reagent B :	40 micro-l Bottle 3 (contain glutamate dehydrogenase) + 1460 micro-l Assay buffer.

5 450 micro-l asparagine substrate was placed on ice in an Eppendorf tube. 50 micro-l asparaginase sample (diluted in 0.01% Triton X-100) was added. The assay was initiated by transferring the Eppendorf tube to an Eppendorf thermomixer, which was set to the assay temperature. The tube was incubated for 15 minutes on the Eppendorf thermomixer at its highest shaking rate (1400 rpm). The incubation was stopped by transferring the tube back to
10 the ice bath and adding 500 micro-l Stop reagent. The tube was vortexed and centrifuged shortly in an icecold centrifuge to precipitate the proteins in the tube. The amount of ammonia liberated by the enzyme was measured by the following procedure: 20 micro-l supernatant was transferred to a microtiter plate, 200 micro-l Ammonia reagent A was added and A₃₇₅ was read (A₃₇₅(initial)). Then 50 micro-l Ammonia reagent B was added and after 10 minutes at room
15 temperature the plate was read again (A₃₇₅(final)). A₃₇₅(initial) – A₃₇₅(final) was a measure of asparaginase activity. A buffer blind was included in the assay (instead of enzyme) and the decrease in A₃₇₅ in the buffer blind was subtracted from the enzyme samples.

pH-activity , pH-stability, and temperature-activity of asparaginase

20 The above asparaginase assay was used for obtaining the pH-activity profile, the pH-stability profile as well as the temperature-activity profile at pH 7.0. For the pH-stability profile the asparaginase was diluted 7x in the Universal buffers and incubated for 2 hours at 37°C.

After incubation the asparaginase samples were transferred to neutral pH, before assay for residual activity, by dilution in the pH 7 Universal buffer.

The results for the: pH-activity profile at 37°C were as follows, relative to the residual activity at after 2 hours at pH 7.0 and 5°C :

pH	Asparaginase
2	0.00
3	0.01
4	0.10
5	0.53
6	0.95
7	1.00
8	0.66
9	0.22
10	0.08
11	0.00

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The results for the pH-stability profile (residual activity after 2 hours at 37°C) were as follows:

pH	Asparaginase
2.0	0.00
3.0	0.00
4.0	1.06
5.0	1.08
6.0	1.09
7.0	1.09
8.0	0.92
9.0	0.00
10.0	0.00
11.0	0.00
12.0	0.00
	1.00

The results for the temperature activity profile (at pH 7.0) were as follows:

Temp (°C)	Asparaginase
15	0.24
25	0.39
37	0.60
50	0.81
60	1.00
70	0.18

Other characteristics

The relative molecular weight as determined by SDS-PAGE was seen as a broad band (a smear) at M_r = 40-65 kDa.

N-terminal sequencing showed four different terminals, corresponding to residues 27-37, 30-40, 75-85 and 80-91 of SEQ ID NO: 2, respectively.

Example 3: Cloning of asparaginase from *Penicillium citrinum*

Penicillium citrinum was grown in MEX-1 medium (Medium B in WO 98/38288) in flasks shaken at 150RPM at 26°C for 3 and 4 days. Mycelium was harvested, a cDNA library constructed, and cDNAs encoding secreted peptides were selected and sequenced by the methods described in WO 03/044049. Comparison to known sequences by methods described in WO 03/044049 indicated that *Penicillium* sequence ZY132299 encoded an asparaginase. The complete sequence of the corresponding cDNA was determined and is presented as SEQ ID NO: 11, and the peptide translated from this sequence is presented as SEQ ID NO: 12.

15 Example 4: Effect of asparaginase on acrylamide content in potato chips

Asparaginase from *A. oryzae* having the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 2 was prepared and purified as in Examples 1-2 and added at various dosages to potato chips made from 40 g of water, 52.2 g of dehydrated potato flakes, 5.8 g of potato starch and 2 g of salt.

20 The flour and dry ingredients were mixed for 30 sec. The salt and enzyme were dissolved in the water, and the solution was adjusted to 30°C. The solution was added to the flour. The dough was further mixed for 15 min. The mixed dough was placed in a closed plastic bag and allowed to rest for 15 min at room temperature.

The dough was then initially compressed for 60 sec in a dough press.

25 The dough was sheeted and folded in a noodle roller machine until an approx. 5-10 mm dough is obtained. The dough was then rolled around a rolling pin and allowed to rest for

30 min in a plastic bag at room temperature. The dough was sheeted further to a final sheet thickness of approx 1.2 mm.

The sheet was cut into squares of approx 3 x 5 cm.

The sheets were placed in a frying basket, placed in an oil bath and fried for 45 sec at 180° C. The noodle basket was held at a 45° angle until the oil stopped dripping. The products were removed from the basket and left to cool on dry absorbent paper.

The potato chips were homogenized and analyzed for acrylamide. The results were as follows:

Asparaginase dosage U/kg potato dry matter	Acrylamide Micro-g per kg
0	5,200
100	4,600
500	3,100
1000	1,200
2000	150

10 The results demonstrate that the asparaginase treatment is effective to reduce the acrylamide content in potato chips, that the acrylamide reduction is clearly dosage dependent, and that the acrylamide content can be reduced to a very low level.

Example 5: Effect of various enzymes on acrylamide content in potato chips

Potato chips were made as follows with addition of enzyme systems which are capable of reacting on asparagine, as indicated below.

Recipe:

Tap water	40 g
Potato flakes dehydrated	52.2 g
Potato starch	5.8 g
Salt	2 g

Dough Procedure:

The potato flakes and potato starch are mixed for 30 sec in a mixer at speed 5. Salt and enzyme are dissolved in the water. The solution is adjusted to 30°C +/- 1°C. Stop mixer, add all of the salt/enzyme solution to flour. The dough is further mixed for 15 min.

Place mixed dough in plastic bag, close bag and allow the dough to rest for 15 min at room temperature.

The dough is then initially compressed for 60 sec in a dough press.

The dough is sheeted and folded in a noodle roller machine until an approx. 5-10 mm dough is obtained. The dough is then rolled around a rolling pin and the dough is allowed to rest for 30 min in a plastic bag at room temperature. The dough is sheeted further to a final sheet thickness of approx 1.2 mm.

- 5 Cut the sheet into squares of approx 3 x 5 cm.

Sheets are placed in a frying basket, placed in the oil bath and fried for 60 sec at 180°C. Hold the noodle basket at a 45° angle and let the product drain until oil stops dripping. Remove the products from the basket and leave them to cool on dry absorbent paper.

The results from acrylamide analysis were as follows:

Enzyme	Enzyme dosage per kg of potato dry matter	Acrylamide Micro-g per kg
None (control)	0	4,100
Asparaginase from <i>Erwinia Chrysanthemi</i> A-2925	1000 U/kg	150
Glutaminase (product of Daiwa)	50 mg enzyme protein/kg	1,800
Amino acid oxidase from <i>Trichoderma harzianum</i> described in WO 9425574.	50 mg enzyme protein/kg	1,300
Laccase from <i>Myceliophthora thermophila</i> + peroxidase from <i>Coprinus</i>	5000 LAMU/kg + 75 mg enzyme protein/kg	2,000

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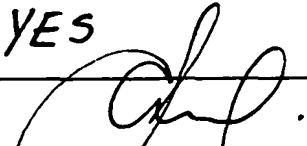
The results demonstrate that all the tested enzyme systems are effective in reducing the acrylamide content of potato chips.

PCT

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0-1	Form - PCT/RO/134 (EASY) Indications Relating to Deposited Microorganism(s) or Other Biological Material (PCT Rule 13bis)	
0-1-1	Prepared using	PCT-EASY Version 2.92 (updated 01.07.2003)
0-2	International Application No.	
0-3	Applicant's or agent's file reference	10347-WO
1	The indications made below relate to the deposited microorganism(s) or other biological material referred to in the description on:	
1-1	page	4
1-2	line	5-7
1-3	Identification of Deposit	
1-3-1	Name of depositary institution	DSMZ-Deutsche Sammlung von Mikroorganismen und Zellkulturen GmbH
1-3-2	Address of depositary institution	Mascheroder Weg 1b, D-38124 Braunschweig, Germany
1-3-3	Date of deposit	06 October 2003 (06.10.2003)
1-3-4	Accession Number	DSMZ 15960
1-4	Additional Indications	NONE
1-5	Designated States for Which Indications are Made	all designated States
1-6	Separate Furnishing of Indications These indications will be submitted to the International Bureau later	NONE

FOR RECEIVING OFFICE USE ONLY

0-4	This form was received with the international application: (yes or no)	YES
0-4-1	Authorized officer	

FOR INTERNATIONAL BUREAU USE ONLY

0-5	This form was received by the International Bureau on:	
0-5-1	Authorized officer	

**BUDAPEST TREATY ON THE INTERNATIONAL
RECOGNITION OF THE DEPOSIT OF MICROORGANISMS
FOR THE PURPOSES OF PATENT PROCEDURE**


DSMZ
Deutsche Sammlung von
Mikroorganismen und
Zellkulturen GmbH



INTERNATIONAL FORM

Novozymes A/S
Krogshøjvej 36
DK-2880 Bagsvaerd

VIABILITY STATEMENT
issued pursuant to Rule 10.2 by the
INTERNATIONAL DEPOSITARY AUTHORITY
identified at the bottom of this page

I. DEPOSITOR	II. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MICROORGANISM
Name: Novozymes A/S Krogshøjvej 36 Address: DK-2880 Bagsvaerd	Accession number given by the INTERNATIONAL DEPOSITARY AUTHORITY: DSM 15960 Date of the deposit or the transfer ¹ : 2003-10-06
III. VIABILITY STATEMENT	
The viability of the microorganism identified under II above was tested on 2003-10-06 On that date, the said microorganism was <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> viable <input type="checkbox"/> no longer viable	
IV. CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH THE VIABILITY TEST HAS BEEN PERFORMED⁴	
V. INTERNATIONAL DEPOSITARY AUTHORITY	
Name: DSMZ-DEUTSCHE SAMMLUNG VON MIKROORGANISMEN UND ZELLKULTUREN GmbH Address: Mascheroder Weg 1b D-38124 Braunschweig	Signature(s) of person(s) having the power to represent the International Depositary Authority or of authorized official(s):  Date: 2003-10-13

¹ Indicate the date of original deposit or, where a new deposit or a transfer has been made, the most recent relevant date (date of the new deposit or date of the transfer).

² In the cases referred to in Rule 10.2(a) (ii) and (iii), refer to the most recent viability test.

³ Mark with a cross the applicable box.


⁴ Fill in if the information has been requested and if the results of the test were negative.

BUDAPEST TREATY ON THE INTERNATIONAL
RECOGNITION OF THE DEPOSIT OF MICROORGANISMS
FOR THE PURPOSES OF PATENT PROCEDURE

INTERNATIONAL FORM

Novozymes A/S
Krogshøjvej 36
DK-2880 Bagsvaerd

RECEIPT IN THE CASE OF AN ORIGINAL DEPOSIT
issued pursuant to Rule 7.1 by the
INTERNATIONAL DEPOSITARY AUTHORITY
identified at the bottom of this page

I. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MICROORGANISM	
Identification reference given by the DEPOSITOR: NN049697	Accession number given by the INTERNATIONAL DEPOSITARY AUTHORITY: DSM 15960
II. SCIENTIFIC DESCRIPTION AND/OR PROPOSED TAXONOMIC DESIGNATION	
The microorganism identified under I. above was accompanied by: () a scientific description (x) a proposed taxonomic designation (Mark with a cross where applicable).	
III. RECEIPT AND ACCEPTANCE	
This International Depositary Authority accepts the microorganism identified under I. above, which was received by it on 2003-10-06 (Date of the original deposit) ¹ .	
IV. RECEIPT OF REQUEST FOR CONVERSION	
The microorganism identified under I above was received by this International Depositary Authority on _____ (date of original deposit) and a request to convert the original deposit to a deposit under the Budapest Treaty was received by it on _____ (date of receipt of request for conversion).	
V. INTERNATIONAL DEPOSITARY AUTHORITY	
Name: DSMZ-DEUTSCHE SAMMLUNG VON MIKROORGANISMEN UND ZELLKULTUREN GmbH Address: Mascheroder Weg 1b D-38124 Braunschweig	Signature(s) of person(s) having the power to represent the International Depositary Authority or of authorized official(s):  Date: 2003-10-13

¹ Where Rule 6.4 (d) applies, such date is the date on which the status of international depositary authority was acquired.